EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Peace Treaty Ratifled by the Sovereigns.

Prussia to Evacuate the Fortress in Thirty Days.

Napoleon Explains Ilis War Preparations.

The Situation for War or Peace Negotiations After Victoria's Letter.

FRENCH INDICTMENT OF PRUSSIA.

IMPERIAL JAPAN AT THE TUILERIES.

BY THE CABLE TO MAY 12.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Ratification of the Action of the Congress. LONDON, May 12, 1807. The treaty which was signed yesterday by the membars of the Peace Congress has been ratified by their re pective governments.

By the terms of the settlement, the fortress of Luxemburg is to be evacuated by the Prussians within a month from the date of the treaty.

· EFFECT OF THE TREATY.

The Entente Cordiale Between France and The French Cabinet has made satisfactory explanations to Prussa in regard to the recent warlike preparations

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Frankfort Money Market. FRANKFORT, May 12, 1867. United States bonds are quoted at 77%.

MAIL DETAILS TO MAY 1.

nia and New York at, this port, contain the folevening of the 30th of April, in addition to the mail reports published in the Herath yesterday (Sunday) morn-

The London Times of the 29th of April has the follow

Ing naval items:—

The Prussian brigs-of-war Rover, Captain Prandt, and Mosquito, Captain Berger, arrived at Spishead on Saterday from the Mediterranean, and after taking stores on board sailed again the same evening for Kiel, to which port they were ordered to proceed without delay.

The Imperial Russian ships-of-war Askold and Varsig, giving at anchor at the Motherbank, of Ryde, commenced the celebration of the Easter festival of the Greek Church at tweive M. on Saturcay by a salute of twenty-one guns from each ship. The religious service on board commenced at the same time and lasted until two A M. yesterday. To-day being the birthday of the Empero, the ships will "dress" in colors, and at noon lire a national salute in honor of the day.

A letter from Trieste says that the ex-Empress Charlotte

A letter from Trieste says that the ex-Empress Charlotte Mexico is a prey to the greatest anxiety, in consequence It is nearly two mosths since she received a letter from er slarm; she lately learned from the journals that, ng to give an example to his troops, Maximilia paid dearly for his courage, since his orderly was killed at his side. The doctors fear that the

been made in that kingdom. They are said to have some relation to a project, attributed by the Hanover Gasette to ex-King George, of organizing a corps of rolunteers in view of an eventual war. But the efforts oth in France and England, to obtain funds for that

William I., King of Frussia, thought it to serize on the private property of our sovereign after having deprived him of his crown. His horses, dogs, &c., have all been taken from him. King George's physicians recently advised him to take riding exercise. The horses which he had always used were expressly trained for him as a bind man, and belonged to him personally, but are in possession of his cours William of Prussia. A request was made to the laster to return them, but he refused.

The First Chamber of the Staten General of Holland,

to its sitting of the 25th of April, voted the budget of Foreign Affairs. In the course of the discussion, Count de Zuylen de Nyevelt, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Scheldt. According to the information obtained by the Minister on the reports of the foreign engineers, all were agreed on the point that the canal of Zuyd-Beveland amply replaces the eastern arm of the Schelds, and that Holland has thus astissed the and has thus satisfied the conditions imposed on her

Grand Vizier that the law of September, 1866, setting apart certain revenues as a provision for the general debt of Turkey, shall be strictly carried out. The result of the first mouth during which the law had come into force—from the 13th of March to the 13th of April—had been witnessed with general satisfaction, especially as it was not the period when the best collections were to be

considered one of the princes of science, but whose very learning seemed to make him a lunatic, were folowed to the grave April 29 by the medical celebrities of Paris, as well as by Marshal Vaillant, as head of the Emperor's household, by Chevreuil, as President of the Academy of Science, and by most of the academicians. Dr. Conness, at the head of the Emperor's medical staff, delivered a funeral oration, and Dr. Amal, as friend of the deceased, spoke at considerable length on his life.

Count Nieuerkerque gave a soirée concert in the galleries of the Louvre, Paris, to the foreign visitors to he Exhibition. Prince Ocear of Sweden was among his guests, and, being a distinguished musician, appeared to enjoy the performance, which consisted exclusively of

Probate Court, London. A Mrs. Tebbitt and her sons and daughters dispute the will of her sister, a Mrs. Thwaites. The latter had lett to her by her husband over £400,000. By her will she leaves various legacies to her sister, her children, and others, and the residuesome £168,000—to two gentlemen named Smith. The allegation against the will is that the testatrix was of and mind when she made it. She seemed to have had some extraordinary religious delusions, but othernan. The case had not finished when the mails left. The following graphic description appears in an article inder the head of "Ritualism in the Church," in the

Edinburg Review:

Sir Walter Scott used to teil, with much zest, a story of a man who tried to frighten his friend by encountering him at midnight on a lonely spot which was supposed to be the resort of a ghostly visitant. He took are soon to hannuted stone wrapped in a long white sheet. Presently, to his herror, the real ghost appeared and ant down beside him, with the ominous ejeculation, "You are a ghost and I am a ghost, let us come closer and closer together;" and closer and closer the ghost present, till the sham ghost, overcome with terror, flained away. This, we fear, is the fate which awaits the ritualite limitators of the Church of Roma. That higher these—"the pheat of the deceased Roman empression that the characteristic states of the deceased Roman empression that the characteristic states are the characteristic states and deserted the deceased Roman empression that the characteristic states are the characteristic states and deserted the deceased Roman empression that the characteristic states are successful to the deceased Roman empression that the characteristic states are successful to the deceased Roman empression that the characteristic states are successful to the deceased Roman empression that the characteristic states are successful to the deceased Roman empression and deserted the deceased Roman empression and the successful that the successful that the successful the successful that the successful tha

greater absorbs the lessor or deprives it, by more juxta-

NAPOLEON'S WAR REASONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

From War to Peace—Only a Postponement at Best—The Grievances of France as Against Prussia—Brutalities of Conquest in Germany and War Violence at Berlin, &c., &c. Paus, April 39, 1867.

sudden vering round from war to peace which look place on Saturday was a source of great profit to those who had been previously speculating for a rise at the bourse, as the "rentes" went up on that day nearly two franca. The change was the result of the commu nication of the Minister of State to the Chamber, an-nouncing that negotiations favorable to posce were in progress, and the news which came simultaneously from Berlin and London, that a conference was accepted in principle. The basis of it as far as can be ascertained seems to be that Prussia will consent, if the conference so decides, to evacuate Luxemburg, upon the condition that its neutrality shall be guaranteed by the conferring

To-day the assurance of peace does not seem so great and the feeling here is that France, after having demanded the evacuation of Luxemburg as a matter of right, would be placing herself in a very humiliating position to accept from Prussia such a consideration as the demands for it in advance,

I know that at the soirée given on Saturday evening pressed among French officials and military officers at what they deemed, if this statement was true, a "back-

ing out" on the part of France.

It is very questionable whether the other European powers will feel tike "guaranteeing" the neutrality of a territory so much coveted by both and so important to France and Prussia, as Luxemburg. Would they not by so doing possibly involve themselves in future complications which they are auxious to shun? But if the Luxemburg difficulty is amicably arranged, it will amount merely to a postponement of the inevitable struggle between

Prussia and France.

seated and much more difficult of solution lie at the basis of the present ill feeling between the two nations, which has been developed in the Luxemburg affair. The French ties of the great guestion is admirably soft forth in an article forwarded on Friday last by the Correspondance Hance is a fithographed letter, which is sent to all the provincial press, and is supposed to represent to a great extent the feelings of the Minister of State, and is at least intended to create such public opinion as the government desires. The article, of which I give you a translation below, presents in strong language the French grievances as they were considered to exist on Friday last. The writer saysa—There is an end to everything in the world. The patience of France itself follows this common law, and Frussia must know this as well as the little courte, which rejoice in the singular honor of living beneath its rute. Our forenance with the Cabinet of Berlin and the North German Confederation has for a year past exceeded all the expectations of Europe, Guided by our respect for the tiberal and civilizing doctrine of nationalities, of which we had generously rated the flag, we lott Germany alone to dispose freely of herself, noung soon to see dissipated the dangerous intox extion of the victory of Sadowa. Prussia seems to us to be the most interested in restraining the proud pretencions of utopians and universities, whose point of departure and object is revolution. Without affecting the independence of her ancent confederates, she could, by a patient and just policy, have doubled in a few years her forces, to the great profit of the general peace and equilibrium of Europei. A little wisdom and frankness would have been sufficiently sensible not to have neglected it.

Now we must open our yees to the light, and after having counted one by one the sacrifices we have made to the disastroit of the general peace and equilibrium of Europei, and the fire formany had specied to propose of her accent of the disastroit times of the ce seated and much more difficult of solution lie at the basis of the present ill feeling between the two nations, which

THE FORCES FOR WAR.

liances-Strength and Effect of Hostile Coali-

Pressian Preparations—Calcularing the Alliances—Strength and Effect of Hostile Coalitions.

[Berlin (April 27) correspondence of London Times.]

Prussia does not seem to be losing time. That she has secured the co-operation of the Czar, in the event of hostilities breaking out, may be regarded as prefly certain. With the States of Southern Germany, too, agreements have just been concluded stipulating the number of troops to be placed under Prussian command. It will not be a very imposing array, at least at the commencement of the war, the Havarian and Wortemburg armies having scarcely entered upon that reorganization the necessity of which was no clearly demonstrated in last year's campaign. Havaria, who met the wishes of this Cabinet in a most brotherly and cordial way, yet arowed her insbility to supply more than twenty-five thousand field troops on the spur of the moment. The rest of fier available force will be employed for the protection of Ulm. In Wortemburg the Prussian demand to concert the most indispensable details of the possible contest led to a ministerial crisis. Herr von Neurath, one of the ministers, extually advised the King to set aside the offensive and defensive treaty concluded with this government nine months ago, and to retuse to have anything to do with it at all. Her Von Varnbiler, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the other hand, insisted upon the treaty being carried out, and, after some hemitation on the part of the King, or rather the Queen, ultimately succeeded in the necessary arrangements being made. Herr Von Neurath had to resign. Würtemberg, should she be called upon to take up arms during the next two months or so, will scarcely send above fifteen thousand more trained men will be fitted out about hostilities to so fany long duration.

Prussia politicans pretend to be but little disquieted regarding the possible attitude of Demmark, Sweden, Italy, and Holland. "Should the two former," it is argued, "be rash enough to attack us in the rear, the worst that can befall is the re | Training does not seem to be longing time. This she has secored the co-operation of the Cary, in the event of the co-operation of the Cary, in the event of the co-operation of the Cary, in the event of the co-operation of the Cary, in the event of the co-operation of the Cary, in the event of the co-operation of the Cary, in the event of the co-operation of the Cary, in the event of the Cary of th

discreet to bring on by premature fear the very fate they wished to avoid. Their sovereign's conduct in the Luxemburg entanglement, a dark but not unintelligible matter from the very outset, might certainly be more circomaspect than it is. Though at the instance of his Dutch Ministers, who, having once burned their fingers, now prefer letting well alone, he had to appetit special diplomatists for his Grand Ducby, he has yet been true enough to his leanings to send to Parts a notorious annexationist, while Berlin has to content itself with a country judge, a man known in his district only. The inference drawn from this at Berlin is that to sell is still the all-powerful word at the Hague. The prejudicial influence thereby exercised upon pending negotiations is incalculable.

In Prussa no reserves are called out, no horses bought, no guns transported to the possible scene of action But, while preserving her equantinity, despite the haste with which the French armaments are being carried on, Prussa is yet cautious enough to take some preliminary stops in case of the worst. Conditional contracts are being concluded with horse, cern and provision dealers; furloughs refused; and certain railway companies ordered to keep plant in readiness for the transport of troops. On the walls of Mayance, fascines are being placed with all despatch. In Saxony, the recruits which were to be drafted in July have been ordered to join at once. In Battee, the most exposed State of all, whose stronghold of Rastatt is being made ready for defence, the journals have been efficially cautioned against reporting military movements.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

How the Mexican Troops Would be Used in [Paris (April 28) correspondence of London Star.]
The transport ships which have just brought home the troops from Mexico are concentrated in the ports of the Manche, evidently in order that a corps d'armée may promptly be embarked in them for the purpose of traversing Hancer. We hear that the plan of the campaign is definitively decided upon at the War Office, but kept so profound a secret that the interested parties themselves are ignorant of its details.

Seven great commands are organized—of these, two will be bestowed on generats of the Garde, and the three principal on Marshais MacMahon, Bazaine and Count de Palikas. The latter is to succeed Marshal Forcy at Nancy—that is, in case the Marshal does recover (which, unforfunately, is not probable) from the effects of his severe accident. Should the Emperor persist in his present resolution of putting himself at the head of the troops, Marshai Bazaine will command the staff.

Will Disarmament follow the London Peace Conference?

We feel so confident that the London Conference will have a feasible, however difficult, enterprise before them that we should almost feel inclined to extend their sphere of action, and ask whether they could only patch up a speedy peace, but also build up a permanent one; not only induce the would be beligerents to "kiss and make friends," but also to put up their weapons. The expectation of evil is frequently worse than the evil itself, and an armed peace makes men almost long for war as the close of an agony worse than death. The desideratum of the present day is general disarmament, and it is reasonable to expect that the Conference will not separate without settling the terms upon which this great object may become attainable.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Queen Victoria's Letter.

From La France, of Paris, April 30.]

Several journa's refer to a letter addressed by Queen Victoria to the King of Prussia on the occasion of the present difficulty. Private information enables us to confirm the correctness of that news. The communication from her Britannic Majesty was delivered on the 24th of April to King William by the English Ambassador, Lord Loftus. In this letter Queen Victoria appeals to the ties of family and to the Christian feelings of humanity of his Prussian Majesty, to exhort him to preserve the peace of Europe, by taking into consideration the just susceptibilities of the neighboring Powers.

Tois spontaneous personal intervention of Queen Victoria does honor to her Majesty's exalted reason and sound sense. After this communication Lord Loftus had a long interview with Court Bismarck.

Intion.

The Herath of yesterday morning contained a synopsis of the proceedings which took place in the French Legislative body on the 27th of April on the occasion of the delivery of the government roply to the interpella-tion relative to Luxemburg. To-day we publish a full

The Legislative body met on Saturday, April 27, M. Schneider in the chair. M. Rouher, Minister of State and of Finance; M. Vultry, Minister presiding over the Council of State, and other government commissioners, were present.

When the minutes of the preceding sitting had been

agreed to,
The President said—In accordance with the regula-

agreed to,

The President said—In accordance with the regulations I communicated to the Minister of State the demand for interpellations made by M. Jules Favre in his own name and that of several of his colleagues. The Minister has replied to me in the following letter:

Mossusca & Passinert—You have done me the honor to communicate to me a copy of the demand of interpellation relative to the question of the drand Duchy of Lacentra, signed by M.M. Jules Favre, Bethmont, Pleart According and J. Simon. The government experiences the greatest desire to lay before the public Powers and the country all the facts relative to that matter. If immediate explanations had been possible it would have hastoned to bring them to the tribune; but negotations favorable to the maintenance of peace have been opened and are being actively pursued by the great Powers. This diplomatic situation imposes the greatest reserve on the Emperor's government; and it believes its dupto to assume the responsibility of a premature public debate, (Hear, hear.) With regret, therefore, considering the natural emotions of public opinion, it proposes the postponement of this discussion; but the Legislative Body has too much experience of diplomatic affairs not to approve of that the foundation of the boundary and the conduct. The government has moreover resolved to bring this important subject before the Ohamber as soon as circumstances shall permit. (Great approbation.) Accopt. Monsier e President, the assurance of this letter, and sent them to be resident of the hursany which affer delivery.

I had copies at once made of this letter, and sent them to the president of the bureaux, which, after deliberalion, have decided upon rejecting the demand for interpellation, (Movement.)

M. JULES FAVE.—I wish to make an observation. The

authors of the interpolation take note of declarations and hopes mentioned in the letter, only they ask the Minister of State that the government should take no definitive resolution without having consulted the Chamber. (Approbation.)

M. GLAS BIZON—Let not this case be like that of Mexico!

(Noise)
The President then announced that, as there was no business set down on the order of the day, the sitting was over. The deputies would be convoked, when required, at their private residences.

WHY PRUSSIA IS IN LUXEMBURG.

Explanations by Grand Ducal Authority. The following despatches, dating from June and July 1866, have been published in Paris. They point out the mode in which the Grand Ducal government has always regarded the right of garrisoning Luxemburg, claimed by Prussia:—

eral fortress by conventions anterior to the treaty of November 8, 1816, upon which the Prussian Government bases its claims. These are:—Article 3 of the treaty concluded at Vienna, May 31, 1815, between the Notherlands and Prussia; Article 30 of the Act of the Vienna Congress of June 9, 1815, and Article 10 of the Paris Protocol bearing date 3d to 20th November. 1815. The two former of these arrangements declare the town of Luxemburg, as regards its military relations, a fortress of the confederation, and grant the King and Grand Duke the right of appointing the Governor and the military commandant of the fortress, reserving, however, the approval of the executive power of the confederation and such other conditions as it shall be thought necessary to establish in conformity with the future constitution of the said confederation.

By the latter arrangement the aforesaid declaration was reiterated; and their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of All the Russias, and the King of Great Britain further undertook to employ their best endeavors to obtain for his Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of All the Russias, and the King of Prussia the right of garrison to the position of Luxemburg, conjointly with the King of the Netherlands, as well as the right of garrison to the position of Luxemburg, conjointly with the King of the Netherlands, as well as the treaty of November 8, 1816, article four of which maintains and confirms all the provisions by which the position of Luxemburg is to be considered as a fortress of the confederation.

The treaty of 1816 is therefore only the consequence of the anterior treaties, without which it would not have come to pass. It results from this that the provence of a Prussian garrison at Luxemburg is only reconcileable with the treaties in so far as the said garrison is considered as belonging to foderal troops. This is proved still more clearly by the fual provision of Article thirty-seven of the treaty of November 8, 1816, must take the oath to the Diet.

Al

tresses.

The government of the King and Grand Duke is of opinion that under existing circumstances ulterior debate upon the question raised may be postponed, but considers it its duty to make at present all the reserves and protests which result from the preceding observations.

ations.

Be good enough to receive, &c.,

BARON V, DE TORNACO:

"YOUNG JAPAN" IN FRANCE.

Presentation of the Talcoon's Brother to Na

Presentation of the Talcoon's Brother to Napoleon—The Imperial Speeches.

[From Galignani's Messenger, April 30.]

The Emperor and Empress received in solemn audience yesterday the Japanese Embassy recently arrived in Paris. Prince Iakoungava Mumbou Tayo, the brother of the Talcoon, and the other members of the mission, were conveyed from the Grand Hotel to the Tuileries in court carriages, preceded by outriders and accompanied by an escort. A line of troops was also drawn up in the courtyard of the palaee to render military hours. The Emperor and Empress were seated on their chairs of state, and surrounded by all the grand officers of the Crown, Minister of Foreign Affairs and ladies of the palace.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF AS ALLEGED Homeway Rossies,—On Saturday night desectives Smith and Brant, of the Newark force, succeeded in effecting the arrest of a man named James Van Winkle, who is charged with complicity in a highway robbery committed last summer. It appears that one Terenee Caden, a young man, became intoxicated at a salcon in the Sixth, ward, and upon leaving for home was accompanied by several pretended friends, among whom, it is said, was the mai Van Winkle. Upon reaching a secluded spot Caden was overpowered by his companions and robbed of a watch, a portion of his clothing and \$200 in money, and threatened with doath, after which the "friends" fied. Several of them were afterwards arrested, and are now serving terms of confinement for their guilt. Van Winkle visited Newark on Saturday, and was arrosted about cleven P. M. at the Markot street dopot, as he was about leaving for New York, on a charge of complicity in the affair.

An Episcopal Clemeyman Regused Admittance to His

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN REPUSED ADMITTANCE TO HIS Church.—A difficulty has arisen between the trustees of St. Barnabas Church, Rossville, and its present rector, the Rev. Mr. Lynn, which has culminated in a refusal by the former to allow him to perform the duties of his office. Since Easter Senday Mr. Lynn has not been permitted to enter the church, and has been informed that his salary will be discontinued. For several Sundays past he has held services in a schoolboose in the vicinity, which he has bird for the purpose. The matter will be brought before the convention, which meets at Burlington in about two weeks, when it is hoped that some satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MASONIC FUNERAL, -The funeral of Mr. David S. Anlerson, member of Nassan Lodge No. 536, F. and A. M., near Classon, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The members of the lodge followed the remains of their late brother to the grave in full regalla, where the interment took place with the impressive rites of the order.

Madrany Fungal.—The funeral of Mr. Edward C.

Militaar Furshal......The funeral of Mr. Edward C. Morehouse, a member of company E, Fifty-sixth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and also of the Exempt Firemen's Association, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Jay and Johnson streets. As the deceased was widely known, having beld several prominent positions, his funeral was largely attended. The members of his company and also the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association turned out in a body. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Searis.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CAR CONDUCTOR .- Edward Bingham, a conductor on one of the Concy Island cars, was very severely if not fatally injured yesterday afternoon. It appears he was standing upon the projection of one of the open cars when in Smith street, near State, and was caught by a car coming from the opposite direction, and crushed in a terrible manner. The two tracks are so close tegether at this point that any person standing on the outside is almost sure to get crushed.

Danish Rosserv in Mott Haven.—During the temporary absence of Mr. James Robb, builder, from his office thieros effected an entrance, runsacked the place, and carried off a quantity of valuable gold and silver coins, which Mr. Robb, who is somewhat of an antiquarian, had been collecting for a number of years. Fortunately the robbers failed to discover a magnificant Cairngorm stone, an old Scotch heter-born, which has been in the Robb family for centuries, although they had tumbled it about in the deek from which they had abstracted the coins.

ELECTION OF TOWN OFFICERS, WETTE PLAINS.—The elec-tion of two trustees in place of Edward Steath and Gil-bert L. Lyon, whose terms of office have expired, will take place to morrow at the house of Hook & Ladder Company No. 1, at White Plaina. This election will be held under the provisions of the new charter, which was made a taw by the last Legislatura.

Election of Democratic General Committee Dele-

GATES.—An election of four delegates from each of the four districts compassing the town of Morrisania, to form the Democratic General Committee for the ensuing year, is to be held in that town to-day.

The Warship Welverine—Expected Early Arrival of the Gevernor General.

Ret 'Asjesty's warship Welverine, now in this port, will 'se stationed at Montreal during the summer months.

O'ders have been received to put the vice-regal residence at Spaneerwood in order for the early reception of the Governor General and family.

CAPTURE OF ALLEGED MUNDERERS AT VICKSBURG.

Some time since two brothers named York, from Lancaster, Pa, were brutally murdered near Vicksburg, where they were operating a plantation. Governor Geary, through the Legislature, offered a reward for the captury of the murderen, and to-day he received a despetic from Geograf Sillen at Vicksburg, sannouspring the important of the captury of the murderen, and to-day he received a despetic from Geograf Sillen at Vicksburg, sannouspring the important was two brothers named O, I, and A, Brother the Sillen as Capture Company of the Sillen as Capture Cap

THE EXCISE LAW.

A Quiet Sunday in New York and Brooklyn-Indignation of the Germans-A Visit to Westchester-The Law Enforced in Jersey City-The Crowd at Hoboken, &c.
From all the police precincts the report was received last evening that yesterday was the quietest Sunday which had been known in this city for many years. The weather was remarkably pleasant, and thousands of people were out for a promenade along the principal streets, or for a ramble through the Park. Everything At many of the police precincts the reserve cumstance was caused by the anticipation that the terfere with the new employes. All apprehension of a disturbance arising from that source disappeared early

There were forty-six persons arrested in this city yes-terday under the provisions of the Excise law. Fifteen were arrested for intoxication, three for being drunk and disorderly, eighteen for disorderly conduct, and ten for one for intoxication, one for disorderly conduct and one for seiling liquor.

The indignation excited by the recent edicts of the Superintendent of Police is now, as far as the Germans Superintendent of Police is now, as far as the Germans are concerned, principally directed against that officer, and measures are already discussed to get up a movement to ensure his removal, particularly since he has threwn out the idea that the movement among the Germans in reference to the extraordinary regulations and measures of the Excise Board concerning applicants for incenses was instituted for the purpose of getting up a riot. This has been officially denied at their meetings, and the statements published to that effect declared a calumny.

and the statements published to that effect declared a calumny.

The Excise law, the Sunday clause included, was fully compiled with among the Germans throughout the city, and the day was only marked by extensive excursions to Morrisania, Melrose and the Jersey shores.

THE LAW IN ABSONLYN.

Gloomy as were the auticipations of the Police Commissioners yesterday in regard to the riot foreight by Superintendent Kennedy, the hours sped by unmarked by any overt breach of the peace. The number of arrests, even in the most democratic wards, fell further of the usual figure. But a solitary arrest for violation of the Excise law took place in the Western district. Wm. Townley, of 24 Fution street, was taken into custody for selling liquor yesterday morning, and, on being taken before Justice Cornwall, was bailed to answer the charge this morning.

short of the Excise law took place in the Western district. Wim. Towniey, of 24 Fulton stayen, was taken into custody for setting fluor years and was bailed to answer the charge this morning.

In the Eastern District the utmost good order prevalled throughout the entire day, and but one arrest was made after midnight on Saturday. The delinquent in this case was one Thomas Shaughnessy, who visited the premises of Margaret Kane, corner of Scholes and Ewen streets, and assaulted all the femnles in the house upon their refusal to furnish him with beer. He was held by Justice Walter to answer a charge of assaults and battery. Justice Dailey opened his Court yesterday for the draft time on the Sabatath, and disposed of the cases of Michael and Ouden Ruden, charget with selling fluor without license at their place of business, corner of North Seventh and Eleventh streets. They were held in bonds to answer this morning. One of these prisoners assaulted the officer who made the arrest with a polato masher, but without serious effect. Altogether the day passed in a quiet and orderly mainer, investments in refreshments being confined to soda water, lemonade, peanuts, pop corn and canny. "Little John," of the Mulberry street palace, was repeatedly tousted in humpers of efforceshing beverages, and the javentile portion of the community indulced in the "forbidden fruit" to an unusual extent. A large manber of New Yorkers visited Queens county during the day in quest of the bibulous consolution donier them within the domain of the Metropolitan police.

Another Easts Sumay in Mescriptoria, and the effect—nowithstanding the great difficility experienced in crossing Harlem bridge, where it required four police officers to prevent mishaps and preserve order—of increasing the number of Sunday visitors from the metropolit. The influx was so large, and consequently the demand for layer so great, that although an extra supply had been secured on Sturday at the various "halles" and "gartens" through a tother provential and in the firs

seemed to be contending. As early in the morning as ten evicek the cross town cars were coverloaded with passengers from Brooklyn and Williamsburg—a plethora which continued until three o'clock in the afternoon; and, when to these were added the vast herds which contregated at the upper and lower slips from the haunts of the oeverage loving in this city, the ferrybects, as will be easily guessed, were absolutely farmed tuil of crossers. Probably not less than five thousand persons crossed and recrossed during the day—inabiling and returning—and very possitive the number was considerably more than that. It was I'm hypotheria every nook and cranny where a glass of lager was to be had was crowded to such repiction that it was next to impossible to get a whilf of pure air in hotel or restautant; and every fifteen infinites the crowd was augmented by the hundred, until formes of lagorand femes of two contigers rolled up in volumes of fantastic clouds over the devoted city.

Sidewalks were covered with moving groups; the ferry house was the scene of two continuous adverse curred—none of any serious nature—and only two arrests were made; one of the partice being a deaizen of Brooking, and the other a native of the Elysian Fields and an old patron of the Hoboken station house.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the crowd began to return; and, from that hour until cight in the evening and later, overy crossing boat was literally filled in every nook and cranny with the returning sojourners. Though there was often considerable boisterous tuiking and not a filled wrangling to transit, owing to the presence of the police no serious difficulties occurred.

ICE BOUND FLEET IN LAKE ERIE.

Destitution and Starvation Imminent among the Crews. Escape of Some of the Men Over the Ice. Awistance and Provisions to be Furnished Them.

BCFFALO, May 12, 1862.

The southern portion of the bay is still blocked with ice. Several vessels are icebound outside, and the crows of the bark Werralites came in over the ice this morn ing, carrying planks for safety. They report that the crew of the Werraities have been tiving for the past seven days on one biscuit a day to each person. The crew of the bark Nortwest have been living on boiled corn for two days past. Two of the crew of the schooner Cornelia also came in this morning and reported her cargo of corn heated and rapidly spoiling. Mr. Winslow, of the firm of Wieslow & Co., immediately despatched a tug with life boats, provisions, &c., to the suffering vessels. Two tugs also loft to assist the Cornelia. The vessels will all be released to-morrow if the weather is favorable.

Forty vessels left here this morning by the lower channel. ing, carrying planks for safety. They report that the

FALLING OF THE CEILING OF A CHURCH.

As the sexton of the First Baptist church was lighting up for this evening's service, the entire ceiting fell with a loud crash, breaking the pews and furniture. Fortunately none of the congregation had assembled and no one was injured.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS GAY.

SUPREME COURY—GREERAL TRAIR.—Enumerated motions. Nos. 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 89, 69, 91, 92, 92, 95, 86, 105, 105, 107, 118, 119, 129, 121, 122, 123, 124, 70, 72

SUPREME COURY—CRECUT—Fart 1—Oyer and Termin or and Nos. 1693, 951, 247, 1081, 441, 851, 852, 925, 249, 883, 1267, 703, 756, 641, 1453, 1045, 723, 259, 233, 1197, Part 2—Nos. 3256, 1690, 1202, 1702, 1102, 683, 838, 1265, 724, 1044, 1144, 2002, 610, 966, 966, 1420, 556, 640, 1132, 756, 224, 1276.

SUPREME COURY—SPECIAL TRAIR,—Demutror—No. 9, 1830, 161, 140, 143, 163, 176, 179, 783, 185, 186, 189, 190, 190, 191, 191, 162, 164, 165, 166, 161, 165, 166, 187, 174. The call is No. 175.

SUPREME COURY—Part 1—Nos. 2215, 3216, 1193, 2961, 2961, 2919, 3248, 3241, 2469, 1976, 2209, 2503, 2227, 2015, 2415. Part 2—Nos. 2045, 1452, 1569, 3184, 8214, 32104, 2962, 3224, 2656, 3314, 3060, 3152, 2063, 5236, 3068.

CONTON PLEAS—Part 1—Nos. 683, 630, 681, 411, 718, 673, 685, 671, 676, 683, 660, 681, 411, 718, 673, 685, 671, 676, 683, 660, 1852, 423, 544, 376, 541, 777, 286, 360, 4152, 423, 544, 376, 541, 777, 286, 360, 372, 363, 360, 3152, 423, 543, 376, 541, 778, 546, 563, 722, 603, 386.

Madinar Cours—Nos. 47, 61, 64, 65, 70, 27, 8, 41, 76 to 4, Actionary.

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Lady's Book for March, 1867.
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